tipe in Early Britain. Being an Account of the Early Inhabitants of This Island and the Memorials Which They Have Left Benind Them. By Bertram C. A. Windle, Dean of the Medical Faculty and Professor of Anatomy, Mason College, Birmingham. With Maps, Plans and Illustrations. Octavo, pp. xv. 24. G. P. Putnam's Sons. London: D. Nutt.

PREHISTORIC MAN AND BEAST. By the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson, F. G. S. With Illustrations by Cecil Alden. Octavo, pp. xxii, 298. D. Apple-ton & Co.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS IN MANY LANDS. By the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson With Many Illustrations. Octavo, pp. xii, 348. D. Appleton & Co. MODERN MYTHOLOGY. By Andrew Lang, M. A., LL. D., St. Andrew's. Octavo, pp. xxv, 212. Longmans, Green & Co.

Dr. Windle's little book is a very satisfactory summary of the results of investigations made in recent years in caves and barrows and ancient places of the British islands. He is obliged to appeal to France for adequate relics of the cave dwellers, though these people left traces less remarkable, in England. He follows the customary division of the races that inhabited the islands from palæolithic men down to the Teutonic invasions, and his theory is apparently that the blood of all these races is mingled in "that highly complex race which now peoples the British islands." He traces Druidism back to the people of the stone age before the coming of the Celtic stock. But the Druid of their time was about equivalent to the medicine man of the American Indians, and not the elaborate personage imagined by the classic writers. To these people of the later stone age the author tique folklore of the British islands. may even have been far enough advanced to hold the doctrine of metempsychesis. They were and one or two words of their language have been preserved. The Celts, whether Gaels or Britons, had tools and weapons of bronze before general civilization which formed the beginning of modern European culture. To them in particular Dr. Windle assigns Stonehenge and Avebury, and all the menhirs and dolmens that remain to excite modern wonder at the skill of While they were still busy perfecting their bronze tools and weapons there came among them a race that might have raised them at once to the highest civilization if they could have relinquished their traditions. Dr. Windle discusses the question whether or not the Roman occupation was more than a mere occupation, and decides in the negative. The vast public works and the towns of the foreign army were not understood by the natives. These were tribesmen when the invader came and tribesmen they remained, though Christianity was introduced among them and they had the beginnings of a literature in their own language. Even the political and military organization of the Roman towns was above their powers of imitation. In this matter he follows and agrees with Mr. Gomme. After a study of Saxon and Danish invasions, Dr. Windle endeavors to distinguish certain regions of England in which one or another of the ancient races predominates, but he frankly acknowledges that the problem is a difficult one. The general condition of knowledge on these

subjects is shown by the fact that Mr. Hutchinson, instead of allowing that Stonehenge is of Celtic origin, almost convinces himself that it was built by the dwarfish race men of the stone age, whom he supposes to be the original elves and fairles of the later folklore. He concedes, however, that Stonehenge is still a mystery As to the dwarfs-he holds that in general the prehistoric races were supernatural to their immediate successors whose traditions atill survive. Of course, one can see how the thing tipped arrows would be dwarfs to the Celts and eutons and the latter be glants to them, and how tales started in such a misconception might survive in modern fairy stories. But it seems a savage his superior; yet, as a rule, this theory applied to fairy tales makes the man with bronze weapons and the advanced culture of his time the conscious inferior of the little ticular feature of Mr. Hutchinson's volume is a vigorous attack on the theory of the great ice sheet. He has reason on his side in this matter But that only goes to prove how closely all these scientific theories border on romance. Mr. Hutchinson comes down to the realm of comparative certainty in his entertaining book on marriage customs. Here he deals mainly with practices of the present day among various nations. He avoids the question of origins treated by scientists like Westermarck, and only occasionally ventures an opinion as to the meaning of some unique ceremony. Andrew Lang succeeded, after a great deal

of writing, in evoking some discussion of his anthropological theories from Max Müller, and now he replies at considerable length to the incidental criticism which he received. He seems to have convicted the Oxford professor of not reading very attentively his writings. He also proves conclusively that he and Professor Müller argue from different premises. To an outsider it appears as if their respective theories might both be right in a general way. Professor Müller has often been criticised for rashness in details, and Sir Richard Burton once, at least, paid the same dublous compliment to Mr. Lang. It will be a long time before the origins of mythology are all made out. Mr. Lang adds to his polemic a very interesting essay on "the fire-walk" in which he explains the immunity with which religious enthusiasts in various places tread upon beds of live coals without being burned, by the insensibility to fire which he observed in D. D. Howe, the spiritualist. The essay is full of that varied learning of which Mr. Larg has so clever a

### MR. SERVISS ON "WILLIAM TELL."

Garrett P. Serviss brought his first week of illustrated lectures at the Lyceum Theatre to a close Saturday with a discourse on "William Tell and the Romance of the Alps." In his opening the lecturer took exception to the opinions of those who maintain that Tell's exploits are mythical. His remarks were hardly convincing, however, as he himself seemed to be uncertain, and the expression, "William Tell, if he ever lived, must have looked upon the Matterhorn," voiced this doubt. According to Mr. Serviss, William Tell represents the aspirations of a people for freedom, and no great maintain that Tell's exploits are mythical. His re-National here was ever so completely the result of National hero was ever so completely the result of his environment. The vicinity of Lake Lucerne was described as the birthplace of Swiss liberty, where the standard of revolt was first unfurled. "Switzerland, full of surprises and scenes which give birth to poetry, is remarkable for the number of its poets," said Mr. Serviss. "They are poets who have never written a line, but poetry is their daily speech. The Lion of Lucerne is the most imposing proof of the herolsm or the Swiss, even when serving foreign masters."

when serving foreign masters."

Mr. Serviss referred to the Castle of Chillon as "the representative of despotism," and its gloomy interior was effectively shown. The romantic valleys, mountain grandeur and brilliant picturesqueness of the gladers were also presented on the screen.

#### THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Theosophical Society in America was held yesterday at 11 o'clock, at No. 64 Madison-ave. A. H. Spencer presided, and there were about seventy-five persons present. Mr. Spencer said that the Theosophical Society would Spencer said that the Theosophical Society would continue on the original lines as taught by Mme. Blavatsky, and that they repudiated the action of the recent Chicago convention. Resolutions received from the Houston (Tex.), Yonkers (N. Y.), Providence (R. I.), Colorado Springs (Col.), Lowell (Mass.) and Nashville (Tenn.) branches of the so-

ciety, declaring their allegiance to the organization and condemning the Universal Brotherhood, were Mr. Spencer read extracts from a letter from Mmc. Blavatsky to the Boston convention, written in 1891, in which she prophesied a "disturbance" in the ranks of the society in 1898. Mr. Spencer cautioned members against a hasty action during the present crists.

An address on "Is Autonomy Necessary?" was made by Mrs. J. W. L. Keightley, of London.

MILITARY CARNIVAL TO-NIGHT.

AN ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME PREPARED-GENERAL MILES TO REVIEW THE PARADE ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT -ARRIVAL OF THE SIXTH

CAVALRY MEN. The Military Athletic League, which is composed of about thirty military organizations in this State Connecticut and New-Jersey, will open its annual cycling, athletic and military tournament in Madison Square Garden to-night. This tournament is the result of two months' hard work on the part of an efficient staff of committeemen, headed by Colonel Charles H. Luscomb, president of the The indications are that the tournament which is a comparatively new thing in this country, will be a brilliant affair from a military and athletic point of view. An interesting programme of athletic and bicycle contests and military exhiitions has been arranged for each night in the week. The thirty athletic contests, which are to be decided from 8 to 9 o'clock each evening, have brought out over five hundred entries from the fifteen thousand men constituting the individual membership of the military organizations in the andsome silver trophy which is to be presented to the regiment securing the highest number of points. The favorites in this athletic struggle are the 22d, of this city, the 4th, of New-Jersey, and

the 13th, of Brooklyn.

General Miles was to review the opening parade to-night, which was to consist of sixteen files from each member of the league, but the review has been postponed until Wednesday night.

In addition to the athletic and bicycle contests to-night, there will be exhibitions by the 12th Infantry, U. S. A.; 8th Cavalry, U. S. A.; Battery D. 5th Artillery, U. S. A., and the diminishing-fire gatling-gun drill by the 2d Buttery, N. G. N. Y. The 13th Infantry will send about thirty men, who will give gymnastic exercises with rifles, wall-scaling, battle exercises, and a number of other con-Battery D. 5th Artillery, will give a dashing drill and exhibitions of driving between stakes, together with a number of other points. The 6th Cavalry will give an exhibition of mounted athletics, as described in the drill under mounted exercises; team

wrestling and tent-pegging with sabre.

Captain Wilson's 2d Battery, which aroused admiration last year in its spirited gatling-gun drill, miration last year in its spirited gatting-gun drill, will repeat that, in addition to other interesting manœuvres. All the participating troops have been practising for the work arranged for them this week. Yesterday afternoon sixty-four men of the 6th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia, arrived in this city under command of Capitain Cheever. They arrived soon after 2 o'clock, and were met at the Twenty-third-st. ferry by Capitain Bertram T. Clayton and seventy-five members of Troop C. of Brooklyn. Troop C and a squad of police escorted the regulars to the Garden, and a big crowd assembled along the line of march to see the parade.

big crowd assembled along the line of march to see the parade.

On arriving the 6th Cavalry found the 2d Battery, N. G. N. Y. in command of Lieutenant Flanagan, drilling in the arena. Inasmuch as the 2d Battery has exhibited in the Garden before, Captain Wilson's men found themselves at home.

Captain Seiter and Lieutenant Romaine, of the 12th Regiment, made arrangements to lodge the men and quarter the horses in the Garden. About 175 horses will be quartered in the Garden this week. The Fort Hamilton troop will arrive to-day with the 13th Infantry and the cavalry men from West Point.

with the 13th Infantry and the cavary hear row.

West Point.

William H. Robertson worked all day Saturday on the track and field in the Garden with a large force of men. One thousand cartloads of earth and cinders were carted in and spread over the field and colled hard. The track is finely banked on the turns, is twelve feet wide and ten laps to the mile. A dinner in honor of officers of the regular Army and of the National Guard who are taking part in the programme at the Garden was given last night at the Military Club by the Military Committee of the Military Athletic League.

Frank P. Held & Co., Philadelphia; John B. Crox-ton, of Croxton, Wood & Co., Philadelphia, accom-penied by Mrs. Croxton and Mrs. A. G. Wood; Mr. A. G. Elliot, of A. G. Elliot & Co., Philadelphia; D. P. Hughes, representing the Abram Cox Stove Company, Philadelphia; Charles R. Connell, secretary Lackawanna Mills, Scranton, Penn.; M. R. Gardner, treasurer of H. C. Underwood Manufactering Company, Wabash, Ind., accompanied by his son, W. L. Marks and Miss A. A. Marks, of New-York, C. R. Buckland, of New-York, and Edward H. Sanborn, assistant to the president of the Naional Association of Manufacturers, Philadelphia. The party will reach Curacea on the morning of March 23, and will spend the rest of the day in that quaint old Dutch Island, proceeding the same night on the next day. The party will go at once by special train over the mountains to Caracas, arriv-ing there at noon. The 25th and 25th will be de-Caracas. On Saturday evening, the 26th, the for-mal opening of the warehouse will take place, and will be marked by an imposing celebration. Prest-dent Andrade, the new Chief Executive of Venczuela, will be the guest of honor, attended by his Cabinet. United States Minister F. B. Loomis and many men prominent in public life and business circles in Venezuela will be present. There will be an elaborate display of fireworks in one of the an elaborate dispusy of interesting features of the open-jubile squares.

One of the most interesting features of the open-ing will be a dinner, which will be distinctively American in character. Everything for use will be of American origin.

On Sunday, March 27, the party will attend ser-witness the built fight in the

of American origin.
On Sunday, March 27, the party will attend services in the morning, witness the bull fight in the afternoon and listen to a concert in the evening in the Plaza Bolivar by the National band. Monday will be devoted to sightseeing in Caracas and an excursion to the suburbs to view some of the plantations. Leaving Caracas on March 29, the visitors will go to Valencia and Puerto Cabello, sailing from Fuerto Cabello on March 21 for Curacoa. There will be a brief stop on the island of Curacoa, and then the party will sail for New-York, calling on the way at Ponce, Porto Rico, and arriving in New-York on April 9.

The National Association of Manufacturers has for its warehouse one of the finest buildings in Caracas, a spacious store, with a frontage of 120 feet on one of the principal business streets and a depth of 29 feet. The building is divided into numerous rooms, and the exhibits will be classified. The association does not undertake to buy or sell any merchandise. The purpose of the warehouse is to make American goods familier to the merchants of Venezuela, and the organization of the establishment provides for the representation of exhibitors by competent men, who can act as their resident agents and sell goods to the merchants of the country.

The warehouse will contain a library and read-

country.

The warehouse will contain a library and read-frag-room, in which will be placed files of United States Government publications and books contain-ing such information about the United States as will be of interest in Venezuela. The reading-room will contain the principal trade papers published in the United States. the United States.

At the start the warehouse will contain samples from about seventy American manufacturers, all of them leading houses. Great quantities of goods have been shipped in the last two months, and every steamer of the Red D Line has carried large consignments of samples for the warehouse. The steamer which sailed March 8 carried several carloads of American manufactured goods of various kinds.

# THE BOYS "AT IT" AGAIN.

"My gracious, what is that!" was the chorus of women passengers in a West-st car last night.

"Whoa there, whoa!" yelled the driver to his horses as the conductor yanked the bell victously and the men passengers tumbled over themselves. in their anxiety to get out and learn the cause of the unwonted commotion. The noise which had oreated all the excitement was ear-splitting. It sounded as if a Gatling gun, several gigantle forsounced as it a Gatting gun, several gigantic for-pedoes and innumerable bunches of immense fire-crackers had been exploded beneath the car. "Gol darn them, anyhow," exclaimed the con-ductor as he untied a rope from the tail end of the

car. On the other end of the rope there was a big tin bucket-like arrangement filled with scrap fron and stones. It was tied to the car at the last stop, and when the car started up and the infernal machine and its contents came in contact with the cobblesione payement the racket was prodig-

MOODY MEETINGS BEGUN.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT THE GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.

POWER OF THE EVANGELIST OVER HIS AUDIENCES SURJECTS OF HIS TWO SER-

> DAY-PRAYER-MEETINGS EVERY MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK.

To judge from the opening day's attendance, the series of meetings begun yesterday afternoon at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington-ave. and Forty-third-st., by Dwight L. Moody, will prove a great success. In the afternoon the large hall of the building was crowded to the doors, and even in the galleries it was hard to obtain sears a short time after the doors were opened. But Mr. Moody does not judge the success of a mission by the crowds that attend the meetings. More than once vesterday he de clared that he would rather that those who did tion of others, should go home and leave those however few, who meant to work, and had faith that, with God's help, their labors would be successful. These and as many of the unconverted as could be persuaded to attend the meetings were, said Mr. Moody, the people whom he wanted to address, not the lukewarm ones.

Mr. Moody possesses the power which many famous orators have lacked, of knowing how to reach the hearts of his audience. He can play upon their emotions as on an instrument, and upon their emotions as on an instrument, and knows the precise moment to make his final appeal to those of his hearers who wish to be converted. This was plainly displayed after his sermon in the evening, when he appealed to all those who wished for the special prayers of those present to stand up. First one, then another, obeyed his request, until between forty and fifty persons, of all classes, had in this way testified to the effect of Mr. Moody's sermon on themselves. The evangelist asked them all to meet him after the rest of the audience had left the building, and in this way was the week's work of conversion begun.

At the afternoon meeting, Mr. Moody spoke on the necessity for faith, earnestness, enthusiasm and perseverence in those who endeavored to convert others, and in the evening on the mission of Christ to save those who had failen. He referred, both in the afternoon and evening, to the new departure of having a continuous series of meetings, beginning to-day, from 10 o'clock a. m., to 10 p. m., and specially appealed to all who were able to do so, to attend the prayer meetings at 10 o'clock each morning.

#### AT THE AFTERNOON MEETING. MR. MOODY OUTLINES HIS PROGRAMME AND

PREACHES AN ELOQUENT SERMON-BOOKER T. WASHINGTON ALSO SPEAKS.

The Grand Central Palace was filled to its utmost the afternoon. The meeting began at 3 o'clock Mr. Moody began the proceedings with prayer until his address. There was an excellent choir, led by Professor J. H. Burke. Professor D. B. Towner sang his own hymn, "Paul and Silas," and Among those on the platform, besides the choir and singers, were Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskegee Institute; the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, the Rev. J. A. Gutteridge, of Syracuse University; the Rev. Daniel S. Toy, the Rev. S. V. Robinson and William E. Dodge, Mr. Dodge and the Rev. Dr

A. C. Dixon were among those who offered prayer.

Mr. Moody began his address by saying that he was glad to be back among his old friends in New York. It had been difficult to find any hall which could be occupied continuously for eight days, and that was why the meetings were in the Grand Cen held. Mr. Moody then proceeded:

and of the National Guard who are taking part in the programme at the Garden was given last night at the Military Club by the Military Committee of the Military Athletic League.

ON A TRIP TO CARACAS.

A PARTY OF MANUFACTURERS TO OPEN THE DISPLAY WAREHOUSE THERE.

The steamer Venezuela, of the Red D Line, which will sail next Thursday from Brooklyn, will carry a party of manufacturers and tusiness men to attend the opening of the sample warehouse which the National Association of Manufacturers has established in Caracas, Venezuela. The party will include the following.

William F. Fray, vice-president of the John B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Frank P. Heid, of Frank P. Heid & Co., Philadelphia, John B. Crox-

#### WHAT WE WANT TO DO.

What we want to do in these meetings is to get hold of the men who don't want to come. Some

hold of the men who don't want to come. Some come in just to hear the singing for a few minutes, but something in the music or in the words touches them, and it is then that you have to help them. You Christian people must get hold of them and bring them to Christ. Go out into the highways and byways and compet people to come in, rich or poor, it makes no difference, and there are no teckets for anybody.

I nover saw any one who was without faith that good would come from such a meeting as this who could do any good work himself. More harm is done by Christian people predicting defeat than by those who are not Christians. If you don't believe that something is to be accomplished here, retire at once, and be assured that if you believe truly that good not only can come, but will come of these meetings, the good will be done. Was ever a city darker than Jerusalem before the Day of Pentecost, or Babylon when Daniel went there. There is a great difference between believing that God can use you, and believing that God will use you. Bring all the influence to hear on your friends that you possibly can, and if you have faith that your efforts surely will have fruit, they will be successful. There were many in the army of the Israelites who believed that God would help them to slay Gollar; but David not only believed that, but also believed that God would help them to slay Gollar; but David not only believed that, but also believed that God would help him, and so he went forth and slew the grant. Out of the twelve sples who were sent by Joshus, from the twelve tribes, to view the Promised Land, ten reported that it was a land flowing with milk and honey, but there were glants, but they were not afraid of them; God would help his people to conquer. We know the names of the others? I'm sure no one here can teil me. And why? Because we don't care anything about them. It is the Caleba and the Joshuas we want to hear about. Have you got any Caleba around here? There would be no trouble in reaching New-York if we

cause we don't care anything about them. It is the Calebs and the Joshuas we want to hear about. About.

Have you got any Calebs around here? There would be no trouble in reaching New-York if we had three hundred, yes, or one hundred such as they. The other spies said that compared with the glants they themselves seemed as grass-hoppers. But Caleb and Joshua said that the giants were only as grass-hoppers compared with them, because they had the Lord with them.

Which side of the committee are you on? De you say that you can't do anything in New-York because there is too much wickedness here? Or do you really believe that, with God's help, we can make the people to know Christ? Caleb went out with 19,00 men against 125,000. But he wanted even less than 19,000 so long as he had men with faith and enthusiasm. Therefore he waited until they came to some water, and such as stayed to drink he left behind. Such as first stooped to snatch a drink with their hands while they kept on running he took with him. There were only three hundred of them, but that was enough. Yes, if God was with the three hundred, that was enough. It was 'the xword of the Lord and Gidney, and the enemy were vanquished. The word never saw three hundred such men at any one time since then.

THEN THE WORK WILL BE DONE.

### THEN THE WORK WILL BE DONE.

THEN THE WORK WILL BE DONE.

My dear friends, what we want to recognize is that if we have faith in the God of Gideon the work will be done. I would rather have faith than all the gold in the Klondike. Another thing that follows closely on faith is courage. The trouble with three-quarters of us is that we are cowards. I defy you to find anywhere in the Bible that God ever made use of a coward. He has no use for them. It does not take a namby-pamby man to make a Christian, as some people seem to think. We want the man of courage now. Have you, if God invites you to go into the highways and by-ways, the courage to do his bidding?

Another thing that we want is enthusiasm. So many people seem to think that enthusiasm and religion shouldn't go together. As soon all you speak about enthusiasm about God's work they call it fanaticism. Why? There is more excitement in the saloons of New-York in one fight than in all the churches of the city in twelve years. Let stocks go down five points. What excitement there is down-town! Or let one newspaper beat another on some important news from Cuba. There is pienty of excitement in the office of the paper that got left. The only thing we are told we musta't get excited or enthusiastic about is religion. Why often a single man is worth ten thousand because he has enthusiasm. Some years ago in this city there was a fre, and they thought that every one was saved till a little child was seen at a window. A fireman started up the ladder, but when he had got one-half way up the heat was so intense that his courage failed him, and he wavered. Then some one in the crowd called out 'Cheer him'! And they cheered him till they were hoarse. It gave him fresh courage, and the child was seven at a window. A fireman started up the ladder, but when he had got one-half way up the heat was so intense that his courage failed him, and he wavered. Then some one in the crowd called out 'Cheer him'! And they cheered him till they were hoarse. It gave him fresh courage, and the child was seven it gou any day.

Another quality, that Charles Spurgeon used to call "stick-to-it-ness," is also greatly necessary to those of us who want to do anything and which most Americans lack. Keep on fighting. I

Mc Gibbon & Co.

The display during Opening Wook at our New Store, with its magnificent light, was so well received that we new offer Special Attractions in goods which we trust will meet with the same approval.

### Linens.

able Cloths, 2 yds. square,	\$1.50 special
roaklast Napkins,	1.50 "
inner Napkins,	2.75 "
owels (All Linen),	2.00 "

#### Lace Curtains.

Boudoir Muslin Curties,	\$2.60 a pai
ottage and Art Muslin,	121/2 c. a yard
oionial Fish Nots,	15c. a yard

#### Unhalstory.

uphototory		
Old English Chin'zes,		a yard
Real French Crotonnes,		a y .rd
Brass Bod Dimities,	25c.	a ya.d

All goods sold as represented --

# Broadway and Mineteenth Street.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON INTRODUCED. Mr. Moody then called on Professor Booker T. Washington to say a few words. Mr. Washington said that he would never forget the first prayer he ever heard. It was when he was a slave, and lived in an old log cabin. His mother used to pray every morning that Mr. Lincoln would succeed, and that her boy would be a free man. The second prayer was after the war, when his mother begged God to let her boy go to school and get an education. Mr. Moody then called on Professor Booker T.

"If there is one thing," said the speaker, "that the colored people can teach their white brethren it is a simple, childlike faith in God. A colored man was asked why the race had so much enthusiasm, and he replied. We haven't got any more sense than to believe in the Bible. The American negro depends on his faith in God to have his wrongs righted."

#### AT THE EVENING MEETING. THE EVANGELIST TAKES HIS TEXT FROM EZE-KIEL-HIS ADVICE AS TO PRATER.

There was again an immense attendance at the haps the attendance was not quite so large as in the afternoon, but there was a solid mass of people in the centre of the hall, while there was also a large number in the galleries.

Prayer, alternated with music, introduced the meeting, as at all those which Mr. Moody con ducts. Professor Towner and the choir sang "Christ Returneth," and Professor Burke "He Saves a Sinner Like Me" The Mount Hermon and Yale quartets also sang. After Mr. Moody had, as n the afternoon, given notice of the meetings to be held in the week, asking particularly that as many as possibly could do so attend the prayer services at 10 o'clock in the mornings, he took for his text Ezekiel xxxiv, 11, 12, 13.

his text Ezeklel xxxiv, 11, 12, 13.

For thus saith the Lord God: Behold I, even I, will both search my sheep and seek them out.

As a shopherd seeketh out his flock in the day that he is among his sheep that are scattered, so will I seek out my sheep and will deliver them out of all places where they have been scattered in the cloudy and dark day. And I will bring them out from the people, and gather them from the countries and will being them to their own land, and feed them upon the mountains of Israel, by the rivers, and in all the inhabited places of the country.

Mr. Moody then said:

There was never in this world such a restless.

own land, and fred the the the total places of the country.

Mr. Moody then said:

There was never in this world such a restless time as the present. But God can give rest, and only He. In the xixth chapter of Luke there are these words: "For the Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." That text is the keynote of Christ's mission. I hope every sermon preached during these meetings will gather round that truth. I don't know any verse in the Bible that tells us more than that single sentence about the work of Christ's make that the down that the sentence about the work of Christ on earth. There is not a drunkard or a cambler or an impure woman that He is not willing to save, that He down that swearers, thieves, gamblers, drunkards, rum-sellers and Sabbath-breakers are lost. I don't believe that some of them would want to go to beaven. The Bible sense of lost is "out of God's way." They have lost their way in this dark world. Christ comes to break their fetters, to set them free. He did not come to condemn the world, but to save, He will seek them out. He is a seeking Saviour. Do you think that there is a man or woman here to-night whom He has never sought? Many of you have hed good fathers and mothers. Was not Christ seeking you through them." Many of you have been appealed to by ministers. Christ was speaking to you through them.

#### THE WAY HE SEEKS.

Let your thoughts go sweeping back over the past. Did you never think that when a tract was put in your hand with the word "Eternity" staring from it so that it made you stop and think a minute, that God may have put it into the head of the man who gave it to you to do so? It was the work of the Son of God. That is the way he seeks. Were you ever convalescent out of a sick spell and couldn't sleep during the long hours of some night, and the family clock ticked so loud? Didn't the Son of Man then come into your chamber and speak to your conscience? Didn't He ever speak to you through His Word? Didn't He ever speak to you through His Spirit?

Who moved you to come here to-night? He is seeking you to-night. I believe that there have been more prayers for this mission here than there ever were for any other in this country. I have got letters from all over the country telling me that their senders have asked God to bless this meeting in New-York. He will be seeking many in this meeting. This text sparkles like a diamond out of a cluster of pearls.

Mr. Moody then went on to tell the story of the restoring of sight to the blind man Bartimæus, of ute, that God may have put it into the head of the

estoring of sight to the blind man Bartimæus, of Jericho, and the conversion of Zaccheus, the pub-

itericho, and the conversion of Zaccheus, the publican. He said:

I will use my imagination in describing these scenes. I think it is a legitimate thing to do. Lots of people say they can't pray. If you were blinded and thought you could get your sight by praying, you could pray as well as any bishop.

And can any of you rell me that any man who will live in sin is not blind? Could you find anybody blinder that that? You don't have to go to Jericho to find Bartimeuses. You can find them all around you here in New-York as thick as autumn leaves.

Is not the woman living in sin as blind as she can be? Is not the drunkard blind, doubly blind, because he is blind to the fact that he can be savel, that Christ is waiting and seeking to save mim? Is not the man who thinks that God is not nowerful enough to save him doubly blind? When Bartimeus cried out: "Son of David, have mercy upon me," and asked that his sight be restored to him, was not that payer? He knew what he wanted, and he came right to the point and asked for it.

left tired of some people trying to pray who begin with long preambles by telling God how good and great and wise and infinite. He is, and then, maybe, don't have anything to ask for in the prayer at all. No archbishop could have made a better prayer than that of billind Bartimeus. And, like as not, it was his first. Fray to-night in the same way for God's spirit on this mission. Let that cry, "Lord, that I may receive my sight." so to heaven to-night. The answer will come before I get through preaching.

The disciples wanted Bartimeus to cease his cry. It would annoy the Master. But he cried the more. And Christ heard his cry with joy. No music ever went up so sweet to Christ as a cry for mercy. it. get tired of some people trying to pray who

when Zascheus climbed into the sycamore tree to catch a glimpse of the Saviour, as he (Mr. Moody)

catch a glimpse of the Saviour, as he (Mr. Moody) imagined it. He went on:
It isn't often that a rich man will climb a tree to look at a passing prophet. Chirst saw him and called him by his name, telling him that He world sup with him that night. Zaccheus must have sal'to himself. "Now. I wonder who ever told Jesus of Nazareth my name." But no introduction was ever necessary to Jesus. He knows the names of all of you here to-night, and where you live, and He knows your hearts and minds better than you know them yourselves. them yourselves.

Zaccheus received Christ joyfully. I never heard
of any one receiving Him in any other way. He
came to bless, not to curse; to lift us up our of the
pit which Adam led us into.

WHAT CHRIST ANSWERED. Christ dined with Zaccheus, and when His dis-ciples said that the man was a publican, He ansave that which was lost." He hates sin, but He

have a great admiration for those four men who brought the palsied man to Christ at Capernaum. I wish I knew their names. They must have been men whom the Lord had cured, one of one thing, the others of other afflictions. And they determined that the palsied man should also come to the Lord to be healed. They couldn't get him out of the door, and so they let him down by ropes and laid him at the feet of Christ. Bring men to Christ. That is what we want. I don't know anything that will scare a New-York man more than to have four men after him. If you know an ran who has not been to church in twenty years, four of you go after him and bring him here. To the first man he will say: "What! Go and hear that old mountebank? No, Indeed." Go and hear that old mountebank? No, Indeed. If you will get him. I'd rather preach to that man than to the old baid-headed man who has sat in the fourth pew for twenty-five years and what he heard rolled off him like oil off marble. If you will get up and go at it Christ can be preached to all in New-York before the end of the week. If you will work, we can have the grandest meeting ever held in this city.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON INTRODUCED. with every one of you. If you can prove you're lost, I can prove that there is a Savious to save you.

Twenty-two years ago to-night was one of the happiest nights of my life. I was in New-York, down in the Hippodrome, where the Madison Square Garden is now. I preached a sermon from the text "Where Art Thou?" A man had gambled and drank the night before. He had gambled and drank the night before. He had gambled and other with the same a crowd going into the Hippodrome, and went in with the others. When I gave the text, "Where Art Thou?" he got angry. He thought it was addressed only to him personally, and wanted to know whose business it was as to where he was. Again I asked the question, "Where Art Thou?" and the man put on his hat and started for the door. He went out, but he came back. That man was converted the same night. To-day he is one of our best workers, one of the brightest stars of the work here in New-York. I like to stand here in New-York again to-night, and say that it is the rame old Gospel.

After an anecdote about a man whose conduct was such that he was turned out by his parents, but who was converted on his deathed and reconciled to his father. Mr. Moody said: "If a man is given up by his own father. God will forgive him." "Let us all bow our heads in prayer," said Mr. Moody after his sermon, "and pray "O! Son of David! Have merry upon us." He then asked all those who wished for the special prayers of the audience to rise. One after another did so, until more than forty had risen. Every one then knelt in silent prayer, and afterward Mr. Moody asked those who had risen to meet him in one of the small rooms.

The hymn, "Just as I am, without one plea."

those who had risen to meet him in one of the small rooms.

The hymn, "Just as I am, without one plea," was sung before the meeting broke up. An after meeting was conducted by the Rev. A. C. Dixon.

Before his sermon Mr. Moody announced the meetings for the week. He said that Dr. Wharton, of Baltimore, and Dr. Chapman, of Philadelphia, as well as a number of local pastors, would speak. The meetings would follow each other with a little intermission between, in which persons could leave the hall. People were invited to come in at any time.

leave the hall. People were invited to come in any time.

The mission will last for eight days, closing next Sunday evening. Except on that day and on Thursday, there will be consecutive meetings every day from 10 a. m. until 10 p. m. On Sunday there will be meetings at 3 and 8 p. m. Thursday will be Christian Endeavor day, when the meetings will be in charge of John Willis Baer, Dr. F. E. Clarke and others.

## THE FALL OF BARRIOS.

GUATEMALA IN REVOLT AGAINST THE DICTATOR'S CORRUPTION.

LEADERS OF THE REVOLUTION WHO THREW AWAY THEIR CHANCES OF SECURING

headquarters of Central Americans, and naturally hears much of the causes which led to the revolt against President Reyna Barrios and his assasof a mercurial people who longed for change, but the result of deep indignation against a man had plunged the country into debt, and when called to account for his waste and extravagance had proclaimed himself Dictator. With the army-small, but well drilled and faithful-any Guatemalan Pres-Barrios succeeded in doing, but the cruel and inde fensible murder of Juan Aparicio, the richest coffee planter in Guatemals, proved to be the undoing of the Dictator, as an old employe of Aparicio, a Swiss named Zollinger, swore to kill Barrios and carried

Barrios after his seven years of extle in San Francisco was welcomed by the Guatemalan people and began his Presidency with the highest prospects. But he attempted at once to convert his pects. But he attempted at once to convert his capital into an American city and to crowd into five years what should have been the slow and natural development of thirty. First came the enormously expensive railroad between Guatemala City and Puerto Barrios, on the Gulf of Mexico side, which, if completed, would have diverted the entire coffee trade of the country from San Francisco to New-York. The scheme was good, but the undertaking was entirely too great for a country of the resources of Guatemala; yet Barrios plunged into another project scarcely less costly—the building of a breakwater which would make a protected harbor for shipping at San José de Guatemala, now only an open roadstead.

#### A CORRUPT BOND ISSUE.

A railroad was built to carry material, and several hundred thousand dollars were expended before any material advance was made in the work. Then Barrios found his funds getting low, and he began the series of bond issues which has mortgaged the country for twenty years to come. He also improved Guatemala City, introduced the electric light and cable-cars, laid out parks and boulevards. On these large sums were spent, and every fresh enter-prise was marked by the issue of new bonds, which

prise was marked by the issue of new bonds, which Schwartz & Co. a firm of German Jews, handled. They also introduced a scheme of coffee purchases by bonds, on which they made large commissions. The general opinion in Guatemala was that Barrios divided these profits with the Schwartzes, as he allowed these brokers the monopoly of all bond issues.

The end came when Barrios opened the Guatemalan Exhibition. This rair might have been a success if it had been carried on honestly, but foreign exhibitors were disgusted over the petty thieving carried on, and the whole thing was a failure. While the exhibition was in progress Congress and investigation into Barrios's expenditures. All the President's old friends were now against him, as he had rejected their advice and had been guided by the counsels of Prime Minister Stahl, who acted for the brokerage firm of Schwartz & Co. Prosper Morales and Daniel Fuentes were sent into exile as political judges of large interior cities. Barrios then dissolved Congress, declared himself Dictator and stuffed the ballot-boxes so that only his personal friends were chosen for Congress. This Congress granted him four more years of rule.

#### JUAN APARICIO REVOLTS. Then Barrios began to squeeze the rich men of

the country for money which he needed. He began with Juan Apariclo, of Quezaltenango, who in the old days had been a liberal contributor. Aparicio refused, and when Barrios threatened to enforce his demands Morales and Fuentes started the revolution. Aparicio was prominent in his declarations for Fuentes, and his action angered Barrios, who sent Roque Morales, an adventurer, to Quezalte-nango to govern the city, with orders to kill Apa-riclo and Aguilar, another prominent planter, if there should be any trouble. The insurgents under Fuentes advanced on the city, when Roque Morales warned them if they attacked the place he would that he would dare to do so cruel and cowardly thing, so he gave orders for the attack. Morales kept his word, and had the two prisoners shot down by a file of soldiers. The city was captured by the insurgents, who received many recruits from the surrounding country. Flushed with success, Finences and Prosper Morales started for the capital, but when they heard that the Government army was coming to meet them they sent on the insurgent force under petty officers and remained benind, as they afterward explained, to secure arms and ammunition. Without the stimulus of their leaders, the revolutionists fought badly and were defeated. Thus the revolt collapsed in a day, and Fuentes and Morales fiel to Mexico.

It is the opinion of all who have followed Guatemalan affairs closely that had Fuentes avoided a bairle with the Government troops and allowed the popular disaffection to spread for a few weeks Barrios could not have held out.

As it was, his success was shortlived, for soon after the revolution was ended he was assassinated by Zollinger, in the very presence of his guards. Amusement.

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GRANT and others.

LYCEUM THEATRE. This of & to-morrow LYCEUM THEATRE. afternoon at 3.30.

Major J. B. Pund annuances two more appearance in New York of RICHARD LE GALLIENNE RICHARD LE GALLIENNE THE Second Commany of the Monday: A Lecture. The Second Commany of the Medical Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c., at box office.

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SATURDAY AFTERMOON, Mcb. 19. at 2:15.

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JOHN DREW
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ONE SIMMER'S DAY.

ONE SIMMER'S DAY.

Lyngland Length, Lecture.

This morning at 11 French Rev

no one can solve. Vice-President Cabrera, now is control, is supported by the army and is popular with the people. He will probably get the larger vote, though Aguilar, a lawyer, who was Speaker of the Congress that Barrios dissolved, is a streng candidate. Neither Prosper Morales nor banke candidate. Neither Prosper Morales nor banke presidency, as they are both held accountable for the fallure of the recent revolution. SEVEN CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

Policeman Jeremiah J. McAuliffe, of the Eldridge st. station, while off duty early yesterday more-ing, was arrested and ...er arraigned in the Jeffer-son Market Court on seven separate charges of son Market Court on seven separate charges of assault, preferred by seven complainants. He was held in \$3,500 bail, or \$500 for each case, for each amination at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The complainants were three women, whom McAuliffe had struck in Sixth-ave, near Twenty-eighth-st, and four newspaper men, who had endeavored to interfere, and who had in turn been assaulted by Audiffe and a man companion. McAuliffe and finally put to flight, and chased in a cab to Forty finally put to flight, and chased in a cab to Forty second-st, where his arrest was caused. His identity was disclosed upon his arrivel at the Thirties at station.